SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853. NO. 21.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raeigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.
October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys. Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

"ORDERED that the President advertise for sale, under the charter, all Stock on which the Instalments shall not have been paid in full, on the 1st day of February next."

The attention of subscribers to the Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company is particularly called to the above order. Payments may be made to W. W. Vass, Treasurer and Secretary, or to any one of the Directors of the Company.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, December 20th, 1852. 12—td.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robin n & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Admantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Blister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd. and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

State of North Carolina---NASH COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H. High and wife Alsy, *vs.* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Prigdin. Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Land, of the estate of Hardy Prigdin, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are. non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday in November, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

December 19, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 11—6w.

State of North Carolina—NASH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H. High and wife Alsy, *vs.* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatmon and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Slaves (of the estate of Hardy Pridgin, dec'd.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin, Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneale Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, a d Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for the said delendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of November, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

December 19, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 11—6w.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —2m.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

A good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES, Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.

Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this school will commence on MONDAY the 10th of January.

☞ Board and Tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY,

Yanceyville, Dec. 8th, 1852. 9—3t.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.

A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,

Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,

Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,

Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,

Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,

Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,

Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,

Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.

Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,

Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,

Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,

Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admiralty.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 *King Square, Goswell Road, London.*

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, and no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,

(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

I DEEM it proper to inform the public that my own name and label has been very extensively counterfeited. I have, therefore, adopted the label of my son, William F. Gray, of Nashville, Tennessee; and all the Ointment I have made since the 1st of January, 1852, bears his name, written by me in a large and plain hand. My son has sent, by an Agent, a large supply of the Ointment into the Western part of North Carolina, and has lately made a shipment to Wilmington of several thousand boxes. In the course of some few months every County in the State will be furnished with an adequate supply of the Ointment. My son is the only person to whom I have imparted a perfect knowledge of preparing the Ointment, and the Ointment made by him will be genuine—all without his label and signature should be avoided as spurious.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 16

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*

T. J. HORNER, *Assistant.*

THE next session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders at $9 per month. Boys boarding in the village will be visited at their rooms every evening by the principal or his assistant.

T. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, Granville, Nov. 16, 1852. 4—6w.

MACK MANUAL.

DANA'S Mack Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodgor's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated in the South-western part of Raleigh, near the residence of Maj. Collins. The House is new, has two stories, and the lot has upon it all necessary outhouses. There is half an acre of ground attached.

A good bargain may be had, if application is made soon. Persons who wish to purchase, will of course examine the premises. E. A. GORMAN.

Raleigh. Oct. 18, 1852. 97—tf.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent iustructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpei Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods*, of the latest importations and fashions fiom *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots*, and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

R. H. GRAVES, A. M., *Principal.*

Wm. M. KILPATRICK, *Assistant.*

THE Classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College.

The scientific course will embrace the higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Special attention will be given to the English branches.

TERMS:

For those pursuing the classical or scientific course $21 per session of 20 weeks.

For others $16.

The next session will commence on the 12th January, 1853.

December 27, 1852. 12—3w.

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Insituation will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Paint ng at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE subscribers will give a salary of four hundred dollars and board per annum for a Teacher to take charge of Pleasant Hill Academy, Lenoir County, or four hundred and eighty, dollars and Teacher board himself. Those applying will be required to present testimonials of good moral character, and qualified to prepare boys for College; none others need apply. Those applying may address either of the subscribers at Jericho, Wayne County, N. C.

ALLEN W. WOOTEN,
WILLIS PIPKIN,
CALVIN ROUSE.

January 12, 1853. 16—6w.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's Female School.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE winter session will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The school is furnished with a new and complete apparatus, and the young ladies have access to an extensive library. Persons desiring to place their daughters or wards in this school will address REV. R. BURWELL,

Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 16, 1852. 10—w4w.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be held in the town of Greenville on Thursday, the 17th of February next.

All Stock not settled for by the annual meeting will be sold on Friday, the 18th of February, 1853.

R. L. MYERS, *President.*

JOHN A. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Greenville, January 12th, 1853. 18—2t.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January, 10th, 1853. 19—1y.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be, innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

December 9, 1852. 7—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods*, which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street, next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Kich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear, Clothing and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.

Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.

Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, er ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection o the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and MR. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm. J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork

HISTORY OF THE JACKSON STATUE.

It is but just that we should give, and that posterity should know, whatever merit is due to those who have done any thing in giving to America and to the world the magnificent bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson, now in Lafayette Square. Especially should the name, the character, and a knowledge of the difficulties of the artist, be handed down to future ages. We have collected the facts from the artist himself—Mr. Clark Mills—and now publish them as a historical record.

We know not with whom the idea of erecting a statue to General Jackson originated. It was a common thought, and probably had been suggested by many at different times, as we hear every day of statues to Clay, to Webster, and to others of our great countrymen. The first movement made to carry out the idea appears to have been at a public meeting in Apollo Hall, on the 12th September, 1845. Resolutions were there passed for that purpose. Subsequently, and during the presidency of James K. Polk, a meeting of the cabinet officers and other officers of the government was held at the President's House for the same object.

A committee was formed of the following gentlemen: Cave Johnson, Amos Kendall, John P. Van Ness, James Hoban, John W. Maury, Chas. K. Gardner, Jesse E. Dow, William A. Harris, Charles P. Sengstack, Francis P. Blair, John C. Rives, Thomas Ritchie, and Benjamin B. French, to collect contributions and to carry out the work. Afterwards, in consequence of the decease of John P. Van Ness, James Hoban, and Jesse E. Dow, and the resignation of William A. Harris, Messrs. John M. McCalla, George W. Hughes, Andrew J. Donelson, and George Parker were chosen in their places. This committee collected twelve thousand dollars. To their exertions we owe the means for making the statue. But at the time, no one deeming it possible that any artist would make a bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson for the small sum collected, it was seriously debated whether or not a pedestrian statue should be erected and the work given to Mr. Powers. Even after Mr. Mills had proposed to make the equestrian statue, some of the committee, doubting his capacity, were disposed to have a pedestrian statue by Powers. But when Mr. Mills produced his model, and offered to give security for the due performance of the work the contract was made with him for the twelve thousand dollars.

It was in the year 1848, while the Jackson-statue committee were looking for an artist, that Mr. Mills chanced to be passing through Washington city on his way to Italy. He had been a house-plasterer in Charleston, South Carolina. He was a citizen of that state, having left the State of New York, the State of his nativity, when a boy, and settled in South Carolina. His first effort in art were directed to making plaster busts. He succeeded in giving such admirable likenesses that he soon was much employed. He then resolved to make a bust of Mr. Calhoun in marble.

The great South Carolinian saw there was genius in the man, and he sat to him. Mills chose the finest piece of Carolinian marble he could find, and chiseled it into shape amid the gibes and sneers of the people. "What folly," they said, "for this plasterer to presume to sculpture marble like the great artists of Italy!" He shut them up from their gaze—he hid himself from their sneers in his little shop until he had finished his work. He had never seen works of art, the manner in which the sculptor does his work, nor the instruments he uses; yet with his own rude tools he produced one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the work in the bust of Mr. Calhoun. It was the admiration and and astonishment of all. The city of Charleston, as an appreciation of the work, presented him a splendid gold medal, and placed the bust in the City Hall. Some friends, admiring his genius, offered the means to send him to Italy; and he was, as we have said, on his way there, passing through Washington, at the fortunate moment when the Jackson-statue committee was in search of an artist. He had never before been in Washington. But spending a few days in this city, to look at its public buildings and its works of art, he became acquainted with some of the committee and with their object. They invited him to give a design. At first he declined, never having seen an equestrian statue. He was modest—that is his character. But the genius of his fame disturbed his rest, and woke up the strong native powers of his mind. It haunted his imagination; when all the world was asleep, a thousand beautiful forms floated before his waking visions. There was the great Jackson who has impressed the grandeur of his soul and the republican simplicity of his character on the institutions and mind of his country and on the future of the world. That form passed before the imagination of the artist in the character of a poor peasant boy, of a hardy pioneer of the wilderness, of a judge, of a senator, of a general, and as President of the United States: the artist saw him in all the remarkable scenes of his life. He imbodied them in marble and in bronze. One form he seized—one vision he arrested, and fixed in his mind. It was the hero of New Orleans, in all his characteristic majesty, intrepidity, and firmness, mounted on a magnificent war-steed, pawing the air with fierceness and restless impatience, as conscious of the coming battle, yet yielding to the iron nerve of his rider. It was at the battle of New Orleans, when the General was hurriedly riding in review of his forces, a few moments before the engagement, which was the form and scene that fastened itself on the artist's mind. In an instant he worked it into bronze, and it stood before him like a living thing. His mind was agitated; he was "haunted with an idea." But doubts came. He looked back to his past history, and to the difficulties before him—a fatal stumbling block to modest genius. The world of art, with its schools, its authorities and its rules, stood up to rebuke the presumptuous plasterer. It did not recognise him; he was out of the pale of its society; he had never graduated. For a moment he felt discouraged. But then he heard a whisper in his ear—the Genius of his fame, said "Follow Nature—Genius is superior to Art—Art makes its rules from Nature—such is the evidence of history—Nature is as grand, as beautiful, and as various in America as in Italy or Europe—study Nature—follow Nature." Now he was cheered. Other visions passed before him; he thought of the glory of doing this work—of leaving to posterity representations of other heroes and great men of America, and of great scenes and events in his country's history, and, above all, of the glory of making a mighty colosal statue larger than any thing in the world to the Father of his Country. He decided to make the Jackson statue. He knew the amount offered would not pay him, much less reward him; but he said, "I will work for a future—that shall be my reward." He informed the committee of his resolution. They desired him to make a miniature model. He returned to Charleston. His friends there were offended with him. Some hardly noticed him. They reproached him with presumption and folly; said "he was going to throw himself away," and "that he could never do such a work." It was in vain to appeal to them from what he had done—to point to the bust of Calhoun; they could not possess themselves of his idea, nor comprehend his capacity. After eight months he produced his model. They were then satified he would succeed, and voluntarily offered to become his security. He returned to Washington. The committee approved of the model, and made a contract with him. They required security. Ten gentlemen were his bondsmen for the due performance of the work. We give the names of these gentlemen, as it is highly honorable to them for this act of confidence and kindness. They are all men of property in the city of Charleston, and in the State of South Carolina. Their names are James Rose, James Gadsden, H. Gourdin, F. H. Elmore, D. B. Northrop, Charles D. Carr, Edward Frost, N. M. Porter, J. Schnierle, and George Kinlock. The contract required the statue to be a third larger than life. It is a little more than that. Government furnished the metal, which was old cannon, and some of which was captured by Gen. Jackson. Congress voted five thousand dollars for the pedestal on which the statue stands. All other expenses have been borne by Mr. Mills.

What an undertaking for a Charleston plasterer! What an instructive comment on the history of genius, and on the power of republican institutions in developing the qulities of the mind! Mr. Mills was then thirty-two years of age. A man in whose personal appearance there was nothing to strike an ordinary observer as remarkable; plain in his manners and dress, and exceedingly modest; never advancing in conversation, but retiring, except with familiar friends, and on the subject of the statue and of arts; then he would be free, communicative, and instructive; for, though he had never seen any works of art, he had, in his leisure hours read much, and had studied anatomy. He has an ardent mind and temperament, controlled by a sound judgment, and a thorough practical knowledge of men and business. This, with a well-balanced mind, so uncommon in artists, he has acquired in the school of poverty and in the struggle of every-day life. His mind is characterized by a ready and just perception, especially of forms, and for great firmness of purpose. He is passionate, but ready to forgive. In personal appearance, he presents the figure of a man about five feet ten inches in height, well and strongly made—not stout—with a quick and energetic step. He has a searching light grey eye, good regular Caucasian features, and gray hair, turned grey during the period of his labor and anxiety over the great work he has accomplished. This is Mr. Mills. We have been thus circumstantial, because we believe posterity will wish to know something of this remarkable untaught, or self-taught, artist.

Now he commences his work. On a vacant lot of government ground, near the President's House, at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, he erected a small frame building for a workshop and a residence. He bought a horse in Virginia, known in the Turf Register as Olympus. This he trained to present the attitude he wanted. This horse is well known in Washington now as the "model horse." He dissected horses. He studied the breed and character of different kinds of horses. He selected the various points of beauty and strength from them all, to produce the splended bronze one he has made. As the various points of female beauty, never found in any one female, yet all perfectly natural, are found in the Venus de Medicis, so he resolved to make his horse; yet it is a perfect war-horse. He studied the character of Jackson, and the best likenesses that could be found, so as to give a faithful representation of him. He took from the militaay dress of Gen. Jackson, deposited in the Patent Office, the model by which he clothed the hero. The very sword he wore, and every minutiæ of the saddle, holsters, bridle, and even buckles, is faithful to history. Yet is there nothing stiff or awkward in the entire group—all is true, natural, and easy. He modelled his colossal group in plaster. He was not quite two years doing this. The model was exhibited to the public; all admired its beauty. But critics, artists, and scientific men declared it could never stand. The statue stood on its hind feet alone. This has never been done before. All the celebrated equestrian statues in the world, represented as rampant, with the fore feet in the air, had been supported by some additional and extraneous means; generally by some prop or by fastening the tail to the pedestal, giving an unnatural attitude, and destroying the life-like expression of the animal. People could not realize the fact that the first equestrian statue in America, [executed by an untaught American artist,] could be superior in this respect to all the art of the Old World. Mills, however, following the dictates of his own genius and nature, had discovered that a natural horse to get in such a position must throw the centre of gravity through the rider to his hind feet. He staked his reputation on that principle, and has, contrary to the expectations of the learned and scientific, triumphed.

The model finished, the next thing to be done was to cast the statue. Mills had no foundry. He sent to different large foundries in Pennsylvania and other places, and was told that such a work could not be cast in their foundries, but that one could be built for the purpose for twenty thousand dollars. This would not do. His contract for the whole work was only twelve thousand dollars, and he, consequently, could not afford such a sum for the casting. What was he to do? Founders and artists had said there was no place in America where such a colossal statue could be cast. His means—his contract—would not enable him to go to Europe. Full of resources—believing, as Mirabeau said to his secretary, "that nothing was impossible," and as the Marseillaise said to Kossuth, "that nothing was impossible to he who wills"—Mr. Mills built a foundry himself. With limited means, and in a small miserable shanty, he built a foundry *upon a new principle*, without a chimney, smoke-stack, or draft of any kind—an invention of his own and cast his colossal statue. What is not the human mind equal to when conscious of its power and pressed by difficulties! Of this foundry, as well as of balancing the statue, scientific men had said it was contrary to experience and to all the known rules of science. How could sufficient heat be generated to melt such a mass of metal without a draught? He proved by an experience that it could be done. With three-eights of a cord of wood he melted sixteen hundred pounds of metal, and cast four bells. He confined the caloric, and found that with comparatively little fuel, and in a very small space, he could generate the most intense heat. He found, also, that he had increased the hardness. and therefore improved the quality, of the metal by his furnace. He informed the government of his discovery, thinking it would be very important in the manufactory of cannon. He proposed to cast a caunon and have it tested by a board of competent officers. The board of ordnance treated his proposition with neglect and doubt. They said, "Mr. Mills was not a founder, and they could not entertain such a proposition from him." Such are the difficulties which beset poor men of genius and merit. Mills, notwithstanding, had succeeded thus far. He had made his model and his foundry.

Mr. Mills was not a founder; he had proved himself to be an artist by nature, and a man of great inventive genius; but the practical business of casting he had yet to learn. He could find numbers of workmen capable of casting things in the ordinary way, or any small piece. He could find no one who understood casting so large a mass as his statue, which required so much skill and precision. He trusted in himself; he took from the street ordinary laborers, and as he instructed himself he directed them. He did nothing rashly; he made himself well acquainted with the principles and practice of casting metals. It was impossible, however, to foresee everything. His idea of doing work was correct, but his experience was insufficient. The sides of the horse were to be cast whole. These were large pieces to be cast by such means as he had at his command. He failed several times, by unforeseen accidents, in producing perfect casts. He was determined to have the whole perfect, and, at a great expense and loss of time, he continued to re-cast, until, in the month of October, 1852, he finished the casting all complete. When we consider the length of time such works take in their execution in Europe, varying from five to twenty years, and the many casts which are often made there before a perfect one can be obtained, we must be surprised that Mr. Mills has succeeded so well, and performed his work in so short a time. From the month of October to the 8th of January following, the day on which the statue was inaugurated—that is, in less than three months—Mr. Mills put the statue together, and placed it on its pedestal.

The design of the pedestal, and its construction, was left to the artist. The five thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for that purpose was placed at his disposal. Had the appropriation been larger, and the time not so limited, he would have made a more imposing structure. It is, however, a plain, handsome, white marble base for the group. The cap-stone alone weighs about eighteen tons. The entire height of the pedestal and mound is about fourteen feet.

During the progress of the work, and especially while he was making unsuccessful castings, Mr. Mills had to encounter the scepticism of the world. Who can appreciate his difficulties and mental suffering? "I have been ready," he says, "to throw myself in the Potomac." None but a man of unconquerable will and perseverance could have overcome such obstacles. He had spent all his means—the twelve thousand dollars of his contract—and had not finished casting the statue. The world said he would never do it. Where could he borrow money under such circumstances? There was one man, a member of the committee, who sympathized with him, who believed in him. John W. Maury, the present mayor of Washington, advanced him money, from time to time, as he needed—in all over four thousand dollars. Eternal honor to the man! Let his fellow-citizens and future ages know that he generously aided, at the critical moment, the poor, struggling artist to finish his beautiful creation. Afterwards, as the work approached completion, several other gentlemen of the committee kindly advanced money. Messrs. Blair and Rives and B. B. French advanced several hundred dollars each. Let them, too, be honored for that. The entire cost of the statue has been about nineteen thousand dollars, or seven thousand dollars over the contract. This is the actual expenditure, without reckoning Mr. Mills's five years' labor, or the value of his work as a work of art.

On the eighth of the present month, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, the statue was inaugurated, The day was bright and beautiful, suitable to the occasion. In the presence of the President of the United States, the commander-in-chief, both houses of Congress, many of the personal friends and companions-in-arms of the Old Hero, and twenty thousand people, the artist had the satisfaction of seeing the end of his labor and the idol of his soul received with applauding admiration. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was the orator chosen to deliver the inaugural address. This address and the whole proceedings have been published. What a proud day for Mills! After the oration, he was introduced to the assembled thousands; he raised his hand to the statue for the curtain which covered it to fall, and as his speech in response to the enthusiastic plaudits. It was the moment of his life; then, again, he saw that Genius, which had inspired him to action, holding the laurel crown over his head. He had "followed Nature" as it directed him, and had acquired fame. Well does he deserve it. We believe—and it is also the judgment of men of taste, of travellers, of artists, and of the public who have seen it—that Mills's bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson, in Lafayette Square, is the first work of art of the kind in the world.

Washington Union.

A BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.

We are indebted to a writer in the Chicago Journal for the following sketch of a domestic scene that cannot fail to touch a cord in every parent's heart:

Yesterday we saw a wagon loaded with wheat coming into town—nothing strange in that, certainly And a man driving the team, and a woman perched on the load beside him, and a child throned in the woman's lap—nothing strange in that, either. And it required no particular shrewdness to determine that the woman was the property—personal, of course—of the man, and that the black eyed, round-faced child was the property of both of them. So much we saw—so much we suppose everybody saw, who looked. It is a fair inference that the wife came in to help her husband "trade out" a portion of the proceeds of the wheat, the product of so much labor, and so many sunshines and rains. The pair were somewhere this side—a fine point of observation, isn't it?—this side of forty, and it is presumptive, if blessed like their neighbors, they left two or three at home "to keep house," while they came to town—perhaps two girls and a boy, or, as it is immaterial to us, two boys and one girl. Well, follow the pair, in and through, until the wheat was sold, the money paid, and then for the trade. The baby was shifted from shoulder to shoulder, or sat down upon the floor, to run off into mischief, like a sparkling globule of quicksilver on a marble table, while calicoes were priced, sugar and tea tasted, and plates 'rung.' The good wife looks askance at a large mirror that would be just the thing for the best room, and the roll of carpeting, of most becoming pattern, but it won't do, they must wait till next year. Ah! there is music in those next years, that orchestras cannot make. And so they look, and price, and purchase the summer supplies, the husband the while eyeing the little roll of bank notes growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Then comes an "aside" conference, particularly confidential. She takes him affectionately by the button, and looks up in his face—she has fine eyes, by the by—with an expression eloquent of "do now—it will please them so." And what do you suppose they talk of? Toys for the children: John wants a drum, and Jane a doll, and Jenny a book, all pictures, "just like Susan so-and-so's." The father looks "nonsense," and feels in his pocket for the required silver, and the mother, having gained the point, hastens away, baby and all, for the toys. There acts the mother—she had half promised, not all that she would bring them something, and she is happy all the way home, not for the bargains she made, but for the pleasant surprise in those three brown parcels. And you ought to have been there when she got home, when the drum, and the doll, and the book were produced—and thumbed, and cradled, and thumped—wasn't it a great house? Happiness is so cheap, what a wonder there is no more of it in this world.

Sugar Crop of Louisiana. The past season is represented to have been the most productive for sugar-cane ever known in the State. Accounts, too, from the whole cane-growing country, other than Louisiana, are of the most cheering kind—not only as to the quantity, but the quality made, which is as a general thing of unusual excellence.

It is So. But one false step, one wrong habit, one corrupt companion, one loose principle, may wreck all your prospects, and all the hopes of those who love you.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

A large number of citizens of the surrounding country, assembled at Murphy Waggonner's, Esq., to celeorate the anniversary of the great victory gained by Gen. Jackson below New Orleans in the year 1815; when on motion, Gen. Joseph Allison was selected as President, George W. Tate, Vice President, Warren Cooper, Secretary, Capt. John Paul, Marshal, Maj. Compton, Assistant Marshal, Hardy Horn and Stephen Mays, gunners.

The assembly being properly organized by the Marshal of the day, the President arose, and in a few brief remarks explained the object of the meeting; he also went on and gave a beautiful description of the Battle of New Orleans, relating some excellent anecdotes connected with the Hero of the day, and wound up by saying that he was happy to see the same spirit prevailing now that prevailed in our forefathers on this memorable occasion, and as long as such was the case we would have nothing to fear, &c. After the President had taken his seat, the Vice President read the following regular toasts, which were responded to with guns and hearty cheers:

1. The Eighth of January, the day we celebrate, in commemoration of the great victory gained by Gen. Jackson below New Orleans in the year 1815—May it be celebrated at its annual return until time shall cease to exist. 2 guns and 4 cheers.

2. In memory of the illustrious dead, George Washington. In silence.

3. The Constitution of the United States, framed by the blood of our forefathers—May we, their sons, forever protect and defend it. 2 guns and 3 cheers.

4. The Soldiers of the revolution, who gained for us our Liberties—May they be remembered with gratitude until time is no more. 2 guns.

5. The battle of New Orleans—Unexampled event in the history of warfare. 2 guns and 3 cheers.

6. Gen. Andrew Jackson, the Hero of the day—His military deeds have placed his countrymen under obligations to him which their gratitude alone can repay. 2 guns.

7. The President elect of the United States—May his administration prove an honor and a blessing to our country. 2 guns and 4 cheers.

8. Lafayette, the champion of freedom—Time can never blot out his glorious deeds from our memory. 2 guns.

9. Baron de Kalb, the noble foreigner who lost his life in the defence of our liberties—With gratitude may he be forever remembered. 2 guns and 5 cheers.

10. Our glorious Union, a model for the world—May it be perpetuated until the nations of the earth have passed away.

11. The Congress of the United States, now in session—May they administer the affairs of the government in a manner that will secure honor and prosperity to their country. 2 guns and 3 cheers.

12. The star-spangled Banner—In triumph and honor, may it forever over us wave. 2 guns and 5 cheers.

13. The ladies, the greatest gift to man—We will forever be found ready to protect and defend them. 2 guns and 10 cheers.

Mr. James Gill, the Orator of the day, was now called to the stand, who entertained the audience with an interesting address on the life of our Hero, Andrew Jackson, from the commencement of the last war with Great Britain down to the memorable 8th of January, 1815, in a manner that we will not attempt to describe; which was responded to with 2 guns and 8 cheers.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President of the day: No North, no South, no East, no West, but this indissoluble Union forever. 2 guns and 5 cheers.

By the Vice Presiuent: The good Old North State—The first to declare Independence: may she be the last to desert it. 2 guns and 5 cheers.

By the Marshal: Success to the Orator of the day. 2 guns and 5 cheers.

By the Secretary: The American Eagle—May it never condescend to an act unworthy of its former fame. 2 guns and 3 chee.s.

By the Orator of the day:

"The vessels of our navy, the girls of our land,
May the former be well rigged, the latter well man'd."

2 guns and 3 cheers.

By Wm. D. Faucett—To the Old North State:

"Our love is sincere, our affections are strong,
Our wines are all old, and our girls are all young;
Why then should we for happiness roam,
When we've handsome ladies, with contentment at home."

By the Assistant Marshal: Success to the gunners of the day.

The meeting now adjourned, without a word being spoken to mar the feelings of the most sensitive.

WARREN COOPER, *Secretary.*

Col. Love, of Haywood. This gentleman, a member of the recent Legislature, is "catching it" from some of the members of his party, for his course in the Legislature. The Raleigh Standard says he was elected as a democrat, but voted almost invariably with the whigs. Now as the Colonel lives just across the river from us, over in Haywood, and is therefore a close neighbor, and would doubtless like to have our talk on the subject, we deliver ourselves. Bob had the right to vote as he pleased, provided nevertheless, that he did not violate any pledges given to his constituents. But if he promised one thing and done another, he ought to be skinned. If he left himself free and untrammelled by pledges of any kind, and the democracy of Haywood took him upon trust, then we say he had a perfect right to take his own course. But unfortunately for the Col. there are some things connected with his election, and his course at Raleigh, that wear a bad aspect; and, if he don't clear them up the democracy of Haywood will give him particular "bringer" two years hence. In the first place, when the news of Col. Love's election reached this place, certain whigs in this town, of the most ultra stamp, rejoiced at his victory! And this, too, notwithstanding his opponent, Joseph Keener, Esq., is an old fashioned whig, a man of decided ability, and a gentleman in every sense of the word! Why did these whig leaders rejoice over Keener's defeat? He had been unfaltering in his devotion to whig principles, and is as talented a man as the best of them. Why were they so well tickled at Bob's success? But again, did not Col. Love receive 'aid and comfort' during the canvass from some of those same whig leaders, to enable him to beat a good and true whig? Was there no understanding between the Col. and his whig allies that he should vote for some of them for office, and in turn they were to make him State Treasurer? There is a cat in the meal, and the thing looks nasty—we don't understand it. We like political independence—believe in it strong; but then we don't like bargain and intrigue—we don't.

There is another feature of this thing that is decidedly funny. It is well known about here how many were the curses, loud, long, and deep, which were heaped upon us because we refused to advocate Scott's claims to the Presidency. We were denounced as a traitor—a renegade—a bought up Judas, and dear knows how many such charitable and christian like epithets applied to us. *Now*, those very same immaculate simon pures, who were struck speechless with holy horror at our refusal to obey the behests of party, step forward as the defenders of Col. Love, when his party charged him with having defeated the will of the majority and violated the faith reposed in him by a democratic constituency! *His* independence was manly—commendable—admirable—fit to be canonized and had in lasting remembrance. *Ours* was awfully wrong—we deserved a gibbet higher than Haman's! Verily, some politicians are *very* honest, and some circumstances materially alter cases! One is strongly reminded of the school boy fable of the lawyer and the farmer.

Wait and watch—the truth will leak out one of these days, and the public will learn all about this marvellous mingling of Haywood democracy and Buncombe whiggery.

We like Col. Love as a man—he is a clever fellow; but he is young and inexperienced, and we are somewhat afraid he has been bamboozled by the wily politicians who now profess so much love for him, while they laugh in their sleeves at his gullibility. Their love for him is the love that a hawk bears a chicken, or a wolf a lamb. Take our advice, Bob, look well to your new political associates; or you may have to say, when too late, "save me from my friends!" *Asheville News.*

Betting on Elections. The Supreme Court of Ohio, now in session, have decided that any person losing money in a bet on the result of an election may recover the amount lost by suit; and if the loser fail to sue in six months, any other person may sue for and recover it for his own use.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1853.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

President Pierce has declined a public reception by the authorities of Boston, which had been tendered him on the occasion of his passing through that City on his way to Washington. In his letter he recites his previous verbal acceptance of the invitation when personally presented by the committee at Concord. The General states, however, that after the event which has recently befallen him with a crushing weight, it is his wish to proceed to his post of duty as quietly and privately as circumstances will permit. He feels deeply sensible of the kindness which has prompted the invitation, and fully appreciates the evidence thus afforded of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of Boston, but looks upon them not as due to any personal claims of regard, but as springing from a noble motive, and as a proposal to receive him as a representative of a principle, uppermost in all hearts—the basis of which is the sacredness of the Union; a principle that will be cherished by all while any adequate love of common country exists in the Republic. Whatever anxieties may yet be in store for him—whatever obstacles interpose in the way of duty, he has undying faith that he will never falter in devotion to that object. He looks with fearless confidence for the support of all patriots, of whatever party, in his endeavors to preserve the union of the States and the supremacy of the laws, which are the surest guarantees of our happiness, present and future.

MR. BADGER.

It seems now to be understood that Mr. Badger's nomination for Supreme Court Judge has been laid over by the Senate—in other words, will not be acted upon at all.

We are surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Badger's peculiar personal pride should have permitted his name to be used when there was any reasonable ground to apprehend that he would meet with disappointment. He must have had strong assurances that he would be confirmed, or he must have desired the office very much. If the nomination has, indeed, been laid over, this is his last chance for a seat on that Bench.

Mr. Badger would no doubt make a good Supreme Court Judge; but then his views of the Federal Constitution and of the powers of the Federal government are erroneous to the last degree.

Mr. Badger has succeeded well—remarkably well as a lawyer, but as a politician he is decidedly common-place. His stump efforts are, invariably, only elegant rehashes of party slang; and his political speeches in the Senate are alike weak and superficial. He is a good lawyer, just as that man or the other is a good carpenter; but as a politician, we repeat, he occupies a very inferior position.

We are rather loth to believe that the Editor of the Standard is either a simpleton or a knave.

Register.

This is a specimen of the *decency* which characterizes the columns of the Raleigh Register. We beg the Editor of that sheet to be assured that it is a matter of profound indifference with us whether he ever makes up his mind or not as to the particular class to which he would assign us. We read the above with great unconcern.

Now, the Editor of the Register is neither a "simpleton" nor a "knave." He was sent to College, and he got through—that precludes the idea that he is a "simpleton," for we could not call him one without reflecting on the learned Faculty who permitted him to pass; and if we were to call him a "knave" we should leave the impression that he possessed some smartness. Here, then, we pause. We confess ourselves in a quandary. What *shall* we call him? Why, *nothing*.

Our readers may think it a little singular that we take things so coolly. Well now, gentlemen, what shall we say? What good would it do to resent the nonsense which the Register contains? Is it not known that he regards politics as a game? Have you not observed that he has no more regard for facts than a mule has for Sunday? Did you ever know him to state facts when fabrications would suit his purpose better? Do not, then, we beseech you, expect us to get angry when he calls us names.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

We do not deem it necessary, at present, to say any thing more in relation to the revolutionary scenes enacted in the late House of Commons by Whig leaders. We have given the people of both parties a faithful account of these scenes; and thus far none of our statements have been disproved. They cannot be, for they are bottomed in the rock of truth.

We expected that, as a matter of course, the Whig papers of the State would approve this violent and revolutionary conduct on the part of their leading men; and in this expectation we have not been disappointed. If the government had been actually arrested in its course and overturned, these unscrupulous partizans would not have lacked defenders and apologists.

Bnt we have not exhausted the subject. We intend, if we should be at the head of this press in the campaign of 1854, to go again into all the facts involved in this affair, and to hold up these revolutionists in their true colors before their constituents and the people of the State. The facts are on record, and they have been laid aside for future use.

The Florida War. It is said that about 1,000 volunteers are prepared in Florida to take the field against the Seminole Indians, whenever the authorities say the word. We have late advices from Florida, but see no mention of the report that Billy Bowlegs had "declared war against the United States," nor any reference to a massacre of troops as stated in the Savannah papers.

☞ Gen. Pierce, it is stated, refused to see separately either of the New York delegations, which waited upon him last week in relation to his Cabinet appointments. Both delegations, friends and opponents of Mr. Dickinson, were therefore compelled to unite. The mission is also said to have effected nothing.

THE SPIRIT-RAPPERS.

One of the papers of the "spirit-rappers," which pretends to be informed of the affairs of the dead, states that Napoleon and Wellington are quarrelling about the affair at Waterloo. This is too bad—to fight in this world, and then dispute in the next as to who was whipped.

By the way, we may as well state that the table-rapping spirit has extended to our quiet little City. We have heard of numbers who have tried it; and it is said, on good authority, to be a fact that the table moves round, tilts up on three legs, and that it actually goes through the knocking process. We pretend to utter ignorance on the subject. It may be so, or it may not—that is, the table may move as the result of electric, mesmeric, or spiritual power communicated to it, or the muscular power of certain pretty hands may be at the bottom of the secret.

Be it remembered, however, we are *non-committal* on the subject. When we *see* it, and understand it, we shall believe it. When we shall see the hands applied, and, after a given time, the table move, and move, too, beyond question without being lifted, or pressed this way or pushed that—when we shall see this, we repeat, we shall conclude that the table *moved!* Aye, we shall insist that it moved, and we shall be ready to dispute with any one who may aver to the contrary. And if we should hear a knock, what then? Why, let it knock—we are not to be frightened by its knocks—not we. How do we know whether it—that is, the table knocks, or some one's knuckles? That's the question.

We have another remark to add on this subject, as follows: If even one-half of the statements made by the spirit-rappers and table-handlers in the North and West should turn out to be well-founded, the whole face of society would at once be changed. Suppose that, in fact, the spirits of the departed could manifest their presence—we do not say *come back*, for we have a right as an independent American citizen to believe, with Milton, that

"Millions of spirits walk the air unseen,
Both when we sleep and when we wake;"—

Suppose, we say, these spirits could talk to the living by means of raps on tables or on any thing else, what would be the result? Would not every one be at once interested in the matter? Would not all the labors of this life cease, and all minds be directed towards the revelations of the next?

The present age is, in many respects, "wise above what is written." The secrets of the other world, good reader, will be spread out before you when you die, and not before. It is enough for you to know that your body will only perish; and your spirit, if in a state of happiness after leaving the body, will hardly be disposed to knock on tables for the edification of the curious and inquisitive in "these low grounds of sorrow." If miserable, and your old master the Devil should perform his duty with half the watchfulness which is generally attributed to him, you will have no opportunity to indulge in these interesting exhibitions of spiritual power.

But what are you writing about, some one may inquire—what do you mean by the table experiment? We mean this: Two or three very handsome young ladies, as many children, ready for fun, and two or three very clever and promising young gentlemen—all of them, except the children, just as romantic as possible—get together on some pleasant afternoon and determine to have a talk with the spirits. Well, they procure a light table, and they all crowd round it, put their hands upon it, and hold them there just thirty or thirty-three minutes, as the case may be, when the table begins to move! It moves all about! It tilts up on three legs, but says nothing. Presently it knocks! Some one asks it how many persons there are in the room, and it strikes twelve—o'clock!

You may put spirits *on* that table, but not *in* it.

The truth is, the whole affair is in direct opposition to the Resolutions of '98 and '99, and the Declaration of Independence. We believe not one word of it.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The late intelligence from Mexico is important. Gen. Arista has resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and fled from the City,—whither it was not known—for personal safety. His troops had been completely routed. A temporary government had been established by Cevalles, president of the Supreme Court.

The revolutionary spirit was spreading in all directions, and the greatest disorder prevailed. In fine, the Mexican Republic has been again destroyed. What the result will be it is difficult to foresee. Santa Anna, it is stated, has been invited by a powerful party to return and assume the Dictatorship.

Mr. Clingman's Address. Our thanks are due to the Hon. T. L. Clingman, for a copy of his Address to his constituents, dated Washington City, January 12, 1853. This is one of the ablest documents which has yet emanated from Mr. Clingman's pen. He deals most powerful blows upon his assailants both at the centre and in his District. Such a man cannot be put down.

We shall take occasion, at an early day, to lay the whole of this Address before our readers.

BRILLIANT.

The last Raleigh Register says: "We have not a particle of doubt that the Editor of the Standard was the best pleased man in the State at the defeat of Free Suffrage."

The Editor of the Register has "not a particle of doubt," as to a matter about which he can know absolutely nothing! Brilliant, is it not?

The Register would have the people believe us the most stupendous hypocrite in the State. Does he judge us by himself? Does he form his opinion as to our motives by what he would do himself if he were in our place?

☞ We copy to-day, from the Washington Union, a most graphic and interesting sketch of Clarke Mills and the Jackson Equestrian Statue.

☞ The Ohio State Capitol has thus far cost $406,000. It will be ready, it is stated, for the next Legislature.

JUDGE RUFFIN.

At a meeting of the Bench and Bar of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, late the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, having, in the month of November last, resigned his seat on the Bench, and thus severed the connection, which has for so many years, subsisted between himself and his associates and the bar:

Resolved, That they deem the convening of the Court a fit occasion to offer to him, in his retirement, their testimonial of the learning, fidelity, ability, and integrity, with which he has, at all times, during his long continuance in office, discharged his duties as Judge. That they share, deeply and personally, the loss which the public sustains in his withdrawal from the most useful, honorable and highly responsible position, which he has illustrated for nearly the third of a century, with the rare qualifications of a great Judge.

Resolved, That they receive, with a grateful sense of satisfaction, the tender made by him, through a member of the bar of the Court, of his "*heartfelt acknowledgments for the numerous acts of invaluable respect, affectionate friendship*," which he desires to make known, he "has *received throughout his service, from the Beach and the Bar.*" And that, in responding to a sentiment so agreeble to them, they avail themselves with much pleasure, of the opportunity to reciprocate the acknowledgment; and to assure him, that the memory of their professional associations will always be cherished by them, with pride and warm regard; and that, in his retirement, he has with him always their most cordial wish, that he may enjoy, what he has so well entitled himself to, the pleasing reflection, that he has served his country well, and left the Bench and the Bar his admirers and friends.

Resolved, That permission be asked that these Resolutions be copied into the minutes of the Court; and that a copy of them be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting to Judge Ruffin.

The following reply was received from Judge Ruffin:

ALAMANCE, Jan. 17, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge your very kind and polite note, communicating the Resolutions of the Bench and Bar of the Supreme Court, on the occasion of my recent resignation of a place in the Court; and I do so, with the utmost thankfulness for their good opinion of my personal and official deportment, and the honor they have done me in such unusual expression of that opinion, and also with a full sense of my obligations to yourself for the very friendly manner in which you have made the communication. As nothing could have rendered my situation in the Court more painful than the dissatisfaction of my associates and our brethren of the Bar, on the score of either the purity of my purposes, or the legal correctness of our judgments—excepting only the reproaches of my own conscience for wilful defaults—so, saving the approval of the witness and monitor within, it is most grateful to my feelings to have gained their confidence while in office, and to retire with that confidence unimpaired. It is a recompense for all the toils of my life—of which, without being vain, I am proud and justly proud; though I cannot but be conscious that the commendation is far beyond my deservings. In return, I renew to my brethren the best wishes of a grateful heart, and beg you, my dear sir, to believe me to be,

Truly and sincerely,
Your friend and ob't servant,
THOMAS RUFFIN.

The Hon. F. NASH, Raleigh, N. C.

AN INTERESTING SCENE.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 15th instant gives the following account of an interesting scene which took place in the House of Representatives of Florida on the 8th of January:

"We were accidently present at a scene in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, of deep and stirring interest. It being the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a motion was made that the flag of the Union, which usually occupies a position over the speaker's chair, but which happened to be in one corner of the room at that time, be unfurled and placed in its proper position. Another motion was then made and carried by acclamation, that R. K. Call, who was observed to be in the Hall, be invited to unfurl the flag. The General was an active participant in the bloody field of Chalmete, as aid to the glorious old chieftain, then in the full vigor of intellectual and physical greatness, and there was, therefore, a striking propriety in the request which was made of him. He complied. Gravely and deliberately he advanced, took the flag in his hands, and unfurled it by the side of the speaker, when such an outburst of patriotic emotion swelled up from every heart present as has not often been witnessed in that Assembly. The General proceeded briefly, with an eloquence inspired by the exciting recollections of the day, to address the General Assembly, for by this time Senators had flocked in, attracted by the clapping of hands and other demonstrations of gratification which had continued to greet Gen. Call from the first moment he stepped within the bar of the House. After he had concluded, a unanimous invitation was given to take a seat on the speakers stand, which was accepted."

SENATOR DOUGLAS RE-ELECTED. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was yesterday re-elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate. He received seventy-five votes out of ninety-five cast.

This result has been anticipated ever since the political complexion of the General Assembly has been known.

Night before last a convention of democratic members of the General Assembly was held, and Judge Douglas nominated unanimously on the first ballot.

Senator Douglas possesses a fame too wide spread throughout the nation to require a word of eulogy from us. His rise in the estimation of the people of this country is without a parallel, and no man occupies a higher position among our most eminent statesmen. Not yet forty years of age, he has occupied a greater number of high offices than almost any other public man of the country—first a State's attorney, next a State representative, register of the land office, and successively secretary of State, judge of the supreme court, member of Congress for two terms, and United States senator, the term for which ends the fourth of March next. In all these positions Judge Douglas has acquitted himself to the satisfaction and admiration of all who have had an opportunity to observe his career.

The re-election of Judge Douglas to the United States Senate will be hailed with joy by the democracy of the whole Union. Prominent as a candidate for the presidency in the last Democratic National Convention, and known as one of the great champions of the compromise measures of the day, his name is revered and his character esteemed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we shall yet see him receiving those high honors and rewards to which his past official advancement is but a prelude.

Illinois State Register.

JUDGE STRANGE'S OPINION. We find in the Raleigh Standard an article by Judge Strange upon the question whether the Executive of a State has the power, under the Constitution, of appointing a Senator in place of one whose term has expired during the recess of the Legislature. It is an able and lengthy document, and clearly proves we think, that the Executive *does possess* the power to make an appointment after the vacancy has occurred. It reviews the whole case, shows what meaning must have been attached to the word "happen" by the framers of the Constitution, that a vacancy occasioned by the expiration of a term does not differ from a vacancy caused by death, and that it is such a vacancy as the Constitution authorizes the Executive of a State to fill. There is no law requiring our Legislature to fill a vacancy before it occurs, and the fact that the late Legislature attempted ineffectually to exercise this power, is no exercise of the power, and therefore cannot be urged as a denial of power in the Executive to fill the vacancy.

Golds. Rep. and Pat.

LOLA MONTEZ created quite a sensation in New Orleans, a few days ago, by paying a visit to the District Court, where a large number of persons were listening to an able argument from J. R. Grymes, Esq. Judge Reynolds gallantly escorted her to his library room, where she remained for several hours listening to the argument before the court.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 24, 1853.

Mr. Seward presented a memorial from New York, praying that the constitution be amended so as to give Congress power to establish an uniform system of marriage.

Mr. Shields presented the memorial of C. L. Richter, declaring he invented the moulds and furnace used by Clark Mills, in constructing the Jackson statue, and praying to be allowed part of the compensation therefor.

Mr. Stockton moved to take up the bill for reorganizing the Navy, which was rejected, and the bill was fixed for Wednesday week next.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee on frauds to enquire whether any black mail, tax, or contribution money had been levied upon the sailors and petty officers of the Vandalia and Vincennes, to compensate any one for obtaining the passage of an act granting certain sailors extra pay, &c.

Mr. Gwin said that act was a voluntary one by the committee on Naval Affairs; and was introduced at the suggestion of no person.

Mr. Sebastian, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred the President's message relative to the refusal of the Seminole's to emigrate according to their agreement, made an elaborate report thereon.

The committee gave a history of Indian affairs in Florida since 1832, and then say:

On the assignment of land by Gen. Worth, it was conditioned that his regiment of U. S. States troops should be kept in Florida to serve as a cordon to keep the Indians within their limits, and thus give a little security to the advancing settlements and farmers of the interior.

So far from keeping within the limits assigned them, with ample ranges for cattle, rivers abounding with fish, and the hammock prarie barren, and the prarie teeming with game, they sought the settlements in 1849, and commenced anew the work of murder and destruction of property. Again were new troops ordered to Florida, and again were the Indians allowed to remain; and now, although a deputation of the chiefs were at the seat of government last session, and entered into a written agreement, by which their removal would be immediate and final, they now refuse to go, and insist, to the great detriment of the interest of Florida, to remain within her limits.

The committee in thus briefly adverting to a condition of events as they exist in Florida, are not a little surprised at the tardy policy of the government which has sought to remove the Indians under the full force of a mutual obligation, and yet has allowed them all the advantage of delay and the protraction of an event which the safety and the prosperity of the State demands.

The committee further say, they are bound to believe that the United States are bound to complete what in 1835 they so unsuccessfully began, and which, for a period of 18 years has allowed within the borders of a sovereign State a band of persons hostile to her inhabitants, their security and property.

The committee express some doubt as to the best mode to pursue to effect the end sought—the speedy and unconditional removal of the Indians from the State. Experience has demonstrated that they enjoy no immunities over the white man in their endurance of fatigue, and that they are susceptible of the influences which break down repose by quick marches and night attacks on their camping grounds. That whenever these courses have been pursued by a military force, they have been invariably followed by success.

The committee also suggest that the troops be accompanied by regulars, so that each day's march would thus place in possession of the government a knowledge of its territory, and subject to such laws of entry as exist elsewhere; and that such operations would more than ever convince the Indians that the government here are in earnest in their removal. That at this late period of delay and faithlessness on the part of the Seminoles, the committee would urge prompt and decisive measures to be pursued to rid the country of a struggle too long waged, and to give to a sovereign State that peace and quietude, which for many years she has sought in vain. To attain this object, the committee recommend the passage of the amendment which they have inserted in the Indian appropriation bill.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr Mallory, took up the bill repealing existing laws "concerning tonnage duties on Spanish vessels," and he addressed the Senate in favor of its passage. He had not concluded when the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 15 minutes to 4 o'clock, the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The ayes and noes were taken, on a motion to suspend the rules, to introduce a resolution to meet in future at 11 o'clock, and to make the appropriation bills the special order every day, till disposed of, which was negatived—ayes 90, noes 76—not two-thirds voting.

A number of private bills were subsequently disposed of.

The House then took up private bills on the Speaker's table to whibh there were no objections, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

TUESDAY, January 25.

SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the expenses of the national armory.

Several petitions were presented, and reports from committees presented—none of any public importance.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution, which was laid over, directing an inquiry and report on the effect of the qualifications affixed by Messrs. Bulwer and Clayton to the treaty of 1850.

Mr. Shields submitted a resolution directing an examination and report by the Secretary of War, as to the best sites for the construction of arsenals on the Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic coasts; which was agreed to.

The House bill to prevent frauds upon the treasury in the collection of claims by members of Congress and others was taken up, slightly amended and then passed.

Mr. Cass' joint resolution re-affirming the doctrine of Mr. Monroe was taken up.

Mr. Soule addressed the Senate at length in support of the resolution. He differed from his democratic colleagues in justifying the conduct of the present administration with reference to Cuban difficulties. He differed also in the commendations bestowed upon Mr. Everett, for declining the treaty (which was so far) proper, and then assuring England and France that this nation would never do that which they wished us to say we would never do. He condemned the course followed by the present administration in its denunciations of Crittenden and his murdered companions; and he defended the purpose and character of those men from the charge of piracy, marauders and outlaws.

He differed from gentlemen who were for waiting till the fruit was ripe before plucking it. He saw no difference between taking it before ripe and after it was ripe. The common law drew the distinction between the *trespass* of taking fruit from the tree and the *larceny* of taking it after it had fallen from the parent stem. He condemned the publication of the Cuban correspondence, but saw no difference between publishing that and saying in the Senate we were ready to purchase Cuba.

He reviewed the case of purser Smith, and condemned the conduct of the administration for its course therein. He commented upon the reasons of the President against the acquisition of Cuba for domestic causes, and warned his Southern friends of the significance of those words, and read a letter written in 1851, by Lord Palmerston, urging the emancipation of the slaves as a measure to prevent Cuba being annexed to the United States. He was not disposed to wait till the fruit was ripe, because these domestic reasons may be removed, and it was of the utmost importance. Let Southern Senators weigh this matter.

He was against purchasing Cuba. Spain would never agree to it. Her pride would sooner see the island sunk into the ocean than part with it. The Cubanes also would revolt at being sold or purchased.

He reviewed England's pretensions in denouncing marauding and fillbustering, and read an account of an English project in 1739 for taking Cuba by forces raised in the American colonies.

He denounced the threat of Messrs. Crampton and Sartiges to hold the United States responsible for any lawless attack on Cuba by citizens of the United States.

He reviewed the Monroe doctrine, and fully agreed with Mr. Cass in his exposition of the force, meaning and extent of that declaration by Mr. Monroe. He controverted Mr. Mason's position on this subject. He contended that in Mr. Everett's letter and Mr. Fillmore's message there was much of the bucaneering spirit, for they declare that under five different states of circumstances it may be necessary for the United States to take possession of Cuba.

He warned Spain of the inevitable progress of events; he counselled her to be friendly to the United States; to observe all rights and obligations. She would have to meet coming events, and she had better grant to Cuba that independence which would take place. Let Spain, in her good feeling which would result between her and her regenerated child, obtain by treaties those benefits and advantages of commercial alliance and support which she will lose by a forced separation of Cuba from her dominion. Beyond this he was utterly opposed to any violation of the laws of nations to acquire Cuba.

Mr. Cass followed, defending his construction of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Seward got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message from the President was received, relative to the claim of the Custom-house officers.

After which, the discussion on the N. York Branch Mint Bill was renewed.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, said he had on a former day underrated the amount of gold annually imported into New York, which is on the increase, and which was last year to the ammount of fifty or sixty millions of dollars. He alluded to the offer stated to have been made to convey bullion for coinage to Philadelphia for $25,000 or $30,000, of which there was no satisfactory information.

Mr, Florence, of Pennsylvania, stated that the parties to his knowledge were responsible persons.

Mr. Seymour, in continuation, alluded to the successive reports of Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the establishment of a branch mint at New York, before the importations of gold from California had commenced. He was alluding to the rapidly increasing commerce of that city when, his hour being about expiring, he moved the previous question, which was seconded—yeas 76, nays 44.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the motion of Mr. Chandler that the bill be rejected.

Mr. Brooks availed himself of his right to reply before these were taken, and reflected with much severity on the course pursued by Mr. Chandler in depriving him of the floor in the manner he did.

The morning hour having expired before he concluded, Mr. Houston, of Ala., moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which was agreed to.

The committee again took up the deficiency bill, when various amendments recommended by the committee of ways and means were reported, and considerable discussion took place with reference to the salary of Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of the census office—the construction of the law by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General being that he was entitled to $3,000 per annum, but the comptroller refused to pay him that amount. A resolution fixing that sum was ultimately agreed to.

Other amendments were disposed of, and, pending an amendment to vote about $131,000 for the purchase of paper and to pay the salary of the Superintendant of printing, clerks, and messenger, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS IN MASSACHUSETTS. During the past year there were 18,934 death, 28,861 births, and 11,966 marriages in Massachusetts. During the three years past, the annual average of births, marriages and deaths to the population, was respectively one birth in 36, one marriage in 102, and one death in 58. It appears that the duration of the lives of agriculturists was 12 years above the general average, nearly 19 above that of the common laborers, and 18 per cent. above the average age at death, of mechanics. During the year eight females of fourteen, and about forty of fifteen years, have become wives. The youngest couple were each sixteen only. In Boston one male of nineteen married a female of twenty-eight, and in Worcester county a lad of seventeen married a female invalid, who has been unable to stand for a number of years, aged thirty-eight. Fourth, fifth and sixth marriages are to be found on the records. One man of thirty-eight married for the fifth time, and in Boston a colored man of fifty-eight committed the same absurdity for the sixth time. The oldest person noticed among the returns of marriages during the year, was a male of seventy-two years, who was united to a female under thirty.

FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AN ACRE. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, referring to the statement that a piece of land in London had been sold at the rate of $4,000,000 an acre, thus shows that a higher price has been lately obtained in New York:

The lot on the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets leased at auction last week for $14,500 per annum, which is the interest at seven per cent. on $207,142 85, or at the rate of $5,093,984 82 an acre, the lot being 29 by 76 feet, or, at a very common rate of interest in London, say 3½ per cent., it would give the still more enormous sum of $8,187,969 64 an acre.

Again, the annual rent of $14,500 for the lot sold, is at the rate of $286,579 an acre per annum, which, if planted with potatoes and producing the large crop of one thousand bushels to the acre would be over $286 a bushel, or if in corn, at fifty bushels, would be $5,731 a bushel. London must try again.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN BEVERAGES. The imports of wine, beer, and distilled spirits during the year ending June, 1852, are stated to have been as follows:

	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Aver. cost per gall.*
Madeira wine,	216,683	$103,917	47 95
Sherry wine,	168,610	97,680	57 93
Sicily wine,	91,740	22,563	24 59
Port wine,	614,816	240,238	39 07
Claret wine,	2,702,612	405,380	15 00
Other red wines,	1,172,316	229,350	19 58
Other white wines,	935,379	195,870	20 94
Brandy,	2,751,810	1,792,729	65 14
Grain spirits,	865,301	294,386	45 02
Other spirits,	359,677	98,940	27 51
Beer, ale, and porter from England,	282,838	186,964	71 13
Beer, ale, and porter from Scotland,	110,752	67,804	61 22

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States comprises 6 archbishops, 26 bishops, 1,471 priests, and 1,545 churches, distributed among 34 dioceses and 2 apostolical vicariates. As to the fact of population, the Catholic Almanac says: "The figures were obtained from official, and consequently the most reliable, sources. If we suppose the Catholic population of the diocese of St. Louis to be 100,000, Boston 260,000, Galveston 30,000, and St. Paul 2,500, the number of Catholics in the United States will be shown to be 2,096,300." The educational institutions comprise 33 ecclesiastical seminaries, 45 literary institutions for young men, and 102 female academies. The entire number of clerical students is 513. The Catholic religious institutions number 42 for males and 96 for females. The charitable institutions amount to 108.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKINGS in this country now in actual progress, and to be pushed forward during this year, amount to 12,000 miles, costing 300,000,000 dollars. Of this amount of railway work on hand it is also estimated that more than 5,000 miles, or nearly one-half, will be finished during the year, making a total of railroads open in the United States of 18,000 miles. The amount of capital invested in these 18,000 miles of railroad cannot be less than 450,000,000 dollars.

CONVICTION FOR USING A POSTAGE STAMP TWICE. In the U. S. District Court at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday a verdict was rendered on behalf of the United States against Wm. A. Hilliard, of Bridgewater, Oneida county, for using a postage stamp after it had been once used already, in violation of the act of 1851. This is the first conviction for this offence.

AMERICAN PRODUCE FOR AUSTRALIA. Sales of Richmond City Mills flour are made in the New York market almost daily now for shipment to the Australia gold diggings. On Wednesday, 1,000 bbls. sold at $6,37½.

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER.

We copy from the N. Y. Presbyterian the following touching letter, written by Gen. Pierce to a personal friend soon after his retirement from the U. S. Senate some years since, in reply to a letter of condolence on the death of a beautiful and manly boy, his cherished son. A later, and still more melancholy bereavement, gives it an additional interest, that all will appreciate. The N. Y. Express is right when it says that General Pierce writes as a Christian should write, yet as one who, under the sorrowful circumstances of the case, must also "feel it like a man:"

CONCORD, New Hampshire, Nov. 30th, —

My Dear Friend:—You have been often in my thoughts since I received your affectionate letter of the 10th inst. It was one of the earliest of the kind from my personal friends; soothing and grateful to me at the time. And it has been pleasant since, to think of you as among those who have truly sympathized with us in this dark hour of overpowering affliction.

Under bereavement like this, how trifling—O, how very trifling do most of the cares, and purposes, and plans of this world appear! We can hardly realize how it is, that our hearts have been so engrossed in little matters of the day. We open our eyes, as it were, from a dream, upon the realities that are around, and before us. We see "passing away" written upon all things of this world. We *feel* that we are mere sojourners, probationers here, and seem to estimate with an approximation to truth, the great interest of eternity, as compared with those of time. I do earnestly desire to keep awake to these matters; not to fall into the spell, where, as it were from necesity, we look through a false medium, which places eternity so far off, and gives to the things of time such vast magnitude and disproportionate importance.

I remember well the conversation on our ride to G. to which, I suppose, you refer. The convictions of my judgment have long been strong and decided, but the little influence they have had upon my life, is a sad illustration of *the great truth*, "With the *heart* man believeth unto righteousness."

Our dear boy was ill three weeks, and the last four days of his life was a period of much suffering. In the midst of our deep sorrow, I find inexpressible relief in the thought that "it is well with the child." He said much, to use his own expression, of the "blessed Jesus," especially on the Sabbath. And now his indefinite impresions and childish fancies are exchanged for full knowledge and never-ending fruition. He is, as we firmly believe,

"Where no blight falls
On the beautiful rose of youth."

He was a bright, affectionate, manly boy—the pride and joy of his father's heart—the light and life of our home. We now feel, and must long continue to feel his loss. We are conscious of his absence at every turn. We weep, but the cup of sorrow is not unmingled with rich consolation.

I have many things to say to you when we meet. Till then, your stricken friend. FRANK PIERCE.

To ——.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK. The annual report of the Engineer of the State of New York contains the following interesting statistics, gathered from the reports received from the different railroad companies in that State.

The whole number of persons carried in the cars on twenty-nine railroads was	7,440,653
The number of miles travelled was	313,358,545
The whole number of passengers injured was	82
Of whom were killed	26
The whole number of employees injured was	89
Of whom were killed	60
The whole number of others injured was	94
Of whom were killed	76
Making the total number injured	265
Of whom were killed	162

For every 13,206,098 passengers carried one mile, one was killed; and for every 4,135,850 passengers carried one mile, one was injured or killed. The classifications of these accidents is as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.
Jumping off or on trains in motion	18	7
Fell or thrown from trains	20	9
Collision of trains	12	45
Trains thrown off the track	14	8
Run over while walking on track	76	14
Collisions with vehicles in crossing	2	3
At work on or standing by trains	11	11
Standing on platforms	1	0
Defective machinery	3	3
Other accidents	5	3
Total,	162	103

The number of passengers carried on fourteen railroads in 1851 was 3,501,151, and the miles travelled 188,835.332. The whole number of persons injured on these roads in 1851 was 137, of whom 90 were killed.

HOME. Home of a winter's night, when the wind blows chill, the sky is overcast, and the ground is wet and freezing, is the pleasantest place on earth. No matter how homely the room—how scant the furniture—how cramped—how old—its "home where the heart is." A good fire—a pleasant book—with two or three dear ones to listen and work while they listen, is both sensible and comfortable. They are heart comforts—real soul reaching enjoyments which no other condition affords. Let the wind howl—stir up the fire and read the louder. The world outside is of little consequence compared with the world inside. One is a world of self, the other of affection. Who cares for the *wind*? Draw around the little stand, and amid the sewing on one side and knitting on the other, contrive to stir up the elements of kindness. You will be delighted with the development. When reading palls, try conversation, and if that gives out bring on the apples and hickory-nuts. Ply yourselves with good cheer, and keep the fire in your stove and in your heart blazing in unison. You can't begin to imagine, those of you that have never tried it, what a sovereign balm for all mental ills an evening thus spent affords. If you are harrassed in business, disappointed in your fellow-men, or suffering from any of the thousand vexations and cares that beset the path-way of the best of us, you will find a relief from it all in a home which you have made comfortable and happy. Let the wind blow, then—why should you care, who are thus blest?

BE COMPREHENSIVE. Talk to the point, and stop when you have reached it. The faculty that some possess of making one idea cover a quire of paper is not good for much. Be short and comprehensive in all you say and write. To fill a volume upon nothing is no credit to any body; though Lord Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon *nothing*. There are men who get one idea into their heads, and but one, and they make the most of it. You can see and almost feel it when in their presence. On all occasions it is produced, till it is worn as thin as charity. They remind you of a twenty-four pounder discharged at a humming bird. You hear a tremendous noise; see a volume of flame, but you look in vain for the effects. The bird is scattered to atoms. Just so with the idea; it is enveloped in a cloud, and lost amid the rumbling of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, speeches, and paragraphs are favorites with us. Commend us to the young man who wrote to his father, "Dear sir, I am going to be married," and also to the good old gentleman, who replied, "Dear son, go ahead." Such are the men for action. They do more than they say. The half is not told in these cases. They are worth their weight in gold for every purpose in life. Reader, be short, and we will stop short with the advice.

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH. We know not how many individuals have claimed the honor of this deed. But, like many other mysteries, the cloud of applicants only increases in darkness. Col. Skinner, down in Texas, recently put the a claim. Hear him:

"Gentlemen," said he, "I was at that battle where Tecumsy was killed—I was! I commanded a regiment there—I did! I'm not gwine to say who killed Tecumsy—I won't. But this much I will say: Tecumsy was killed by one of my pistols; and gentlemen, a man wouldn't be very apt to lend out his pistol on an occasion of that sort!"

MARRIED. The Memphis Eagle announces that on the 12th instant, the Right Rev. James H. Otey united in marriage Mr. John H. French, of McMinnville, Tenn., and Miss L. Virginia Smith, the well known poetess, and editress of the Southern Ladies' Magazine. The happy pair left the same evening for Louisiana.

A MR. HARPER, who had his life insured for $2,000, at an office in St. Louis, was recently killed in a fracas with a Dr. Cornell. His administrator sued the company for the amount, but the court decided that they were not bound to pay.

THE FROSTED TREES.

What strange enchantment meets my view,
So wondrous bright and fair!
Has heaven poured out its silver dew
On the rejoicing air?
Or am I borne to regions new
To see the glorious there?

Last eve when sunset filled the sky
With wreaths of golden light,
The trees sent up their arms on high,
All leafless to the sight,
And sleepy mists came down to lie
On the dark breast of night.

But now the scene is changed, and all
Is fancifully new;
The trees, last eve so straight and tall,
Are bending on the view,
And streams of living day-light fall
The silvery arches through.

The boughs are strung with glittering pearls,
As dew-drops bright and bland,
And there they gleam in silvery curls,
Like gems of Samarcand,
Seeming in wild fantastic whirls
The work of fairy hand.

Each branch stoops meekly with the weight,
And in the light breeze swerves,
As if some viewless angel sate
Upon its graceful curves,
And made the fibres spring elate,
Thrilling the secret nerves.

Oh! I could dream the robe of heaven,
Pure as the dazzling snow,
Beaming as when to spirits given,
Had come in stealthy flow,
Down from the sky at silent even,
For the morning's glorious show.

A JOKE. A well known physician, in a certain town is very much annoyed by an old lady who is always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him in Broadway, as he was in a very great hurry. 'Ah! I see you are quite feeble, said the doctor; shut your eyes, and show me your tongue.' She obeyed, and the doctor quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. In the History of Massachusetts, Bradford states that on the anniversary of the Society for Promoting Industry, three hundred females of Boston assembled on the Common with their spinning-wheels. They were neatly attired in cloth of their own manufacture, and a great crowd of spectators collected to witness the scene. This was in 1753, just one hundred years ago.

Arrival of Gen. Pierce.

BOSTON, Jan. 25. General Pierce, President elect, arrived here to-day, and has taken rooms at the Tremont House. His health is good, but he desires to refrain as much as possible from public observance. He will remain probably a day or two. He says Mrs. Pierce is as well as could be expected.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Hortocultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAWLIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Ghirkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled silecia,
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific.
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white.
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved
Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

NEW IMPORTING
And Jobbing Dry Goods House,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.

JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—wly.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of MCILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF
McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at New Hope meeting house, on Saturday, the 12th February at 10 o'clock, the building of a House 26 by 18 feet, two stories high, the builder to furnish all the materials. The house to be built for Common Schools and Hall for Sons Temperance. Private bids will be received until the day of letting. For plan, see ALPHEUS JONES, Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR SONS.
P. H. KNIGHT,
W. M. JONES,
JNO. O. JEFFREYS,
JNO. F. CURFMAN,
JNO. W. TRAWICK.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
H. W. BUFFALOE,
ALPHEUS JONES,
W. R. KNIGHT.

January 28th, 1853 20—id.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than even years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,
In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C.,
On Tuesday, Februry 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street, which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capitalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—t22dFeb.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal

"Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and impershiably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*—incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$40,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to N. Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$4,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.

Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn $5	$18 00
2	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn 10	35 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn 5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn 5	17 00
5	42,000	75 Nos	12 drawn 12	40 00
7	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn 8	25 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn 5	18 00
9	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn 10	35 00
10	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn 5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn 4	13 00
12	52,478	75 Nos	12 drawn 15	55 00
14	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn 8	30 00
15	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn 5	15 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn 10	35 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn 5	18 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn 5	18 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn 10	35 00
21	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn 8	30 00
22	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn 5	18 00
23	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn 10	30 00
24	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn 5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn 4	13 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn 30	100 00
28	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn 8	32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, o the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 24, 1853. 20—

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,
One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,
No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine *Silks*, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and *Cashmeres*,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked *Collars*,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, *Swiss*, *Mull* and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and *Cotton* Hosiery.
A great variety of *Shawls*,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.

And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear
September, 1852. 91—

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

DXOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE
Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.
July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.
J. A. McMANNEN.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments*, *Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth*, *paint stones*, *slabs* for *Soda Founts*, *Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy painted Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852, 93—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by
H. D. TURNER.
December 14, 1852. 6—

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads. 1 bale ex. ct. Oznaburg.
J. BROWN.
Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
November 1st, 1852. 102—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or
WM. STRONACK.
Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opening my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Cigars of the most approved Brands.
Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent
Stock of Leather and Findings,
for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St. Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

STATE of North Carolina,--WAKE Co.

John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, *vs.* heirs at law of Haywood Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina *Standard*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
January 1853. (Pr. Adv. $562½.) 955—6w.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the second Monday in January next, under the superintendence of Miss V. C. Ramsey.

Terms per session, English branches, $7,50, $10 according to advancement—higher languages, $5 each.

For Music on Piano, $18 00
" " " Guitar, 18 00
Board in the village $7 per month, in the country $6.
For further particulars address

P. A. DUNN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
December 30, 1852. 13—3w.
Register will please copy three times, weekly.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Monday the 10th of January next. The services of Mr. J. N. Montgomery have been secured in the Mathematical department. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of the University of N. C., and his qualificatons, moral and literary, are of a high order.

Board from $7 to $8 per month.
A. C. LINDSEY, Principal.
Yanceyville Dec. 1852. 15—

For Sale or Rent.

THE House and Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Henry, known as the McPheeter's place, south of the Governor's Mansion; and the House and Lot immediately opposite, formerly occupied by Col. Manly. The terms will be liberal.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1853. 15—3t.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at
TUCKER'S.

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, of fe o the public generally the opportunity of bidding fo s advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!

TATE & CO. have this day received another large lot of the latest styles of Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured by ourselves expressly for our own Wholesale and Retail trade, and warranted to give satisfaction. We name in part—extra-fine black, blue, brown and olive colored Beaver Over Sacks, fine and extra-fine Dress and Frocks of various styles, do Satin silk Velvet, Cashmere and merino Vests, fine and extra-fine black; doeskin and fancy cassimere Pants, likewise, a very large lot of medium and low priced in great abundance, all of which we will sell as low as such goods can be bought in any city in the United States, wholesale or retail. Call on TATE & Co. for bargains.

N. B. We would respectfully say to those who have left their measures for Clothing that they are all received in fine order.

TATE & CO.,
West side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.
November 29th, 1852. 5—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Exastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.
November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received st the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

TATE & CO. have this day received another supply of very fine medium and low-priced Clothing, the very latest style, which we are offering at reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Fayetteville Street, one door above Stith's, Raleigh.
Nov. 7th, 1852. 103—

2000 SMITH'S Mulles No. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
J. BROWN.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE: NIXON.
Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*
Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.
January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.

WM. P. HAWKINS.
Granville county. (five miles from Henderson.)
January 6th, 1853. 15—5t.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other neeessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson, N. C.

JOHN W. FARMER.
December 29th, 1862. 13—6t.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
January 11, 1853. 16—

FORM BOOK.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK.

CONTAINING all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States; the act fix the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conforable to law. Complied by a member of the North Carolina Bar. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.
January 11, 1853. 16—

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N.C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

CLASSICAL AND
MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12,00 per month.

Fees for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half of the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.
October 10, 1852. 101—

REFERENCES.

Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. H. Ruffner, D. D., Kanawha co., Va.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city.
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Va.,
Rev. R. H. Philips, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.,
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U. S. Court, Lexington, Va.,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. Moses D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.,
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.,
Rev. J. J. Smyth, Everittsville, N. C.,
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward co., Va.

The subscriber begs leave to add to his father's advertisement, inserted above, that any other information that may be desired in reference to his school, may be obtained of himself or of Mr. Cooke, at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

J. A. WADDELL.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,
FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c., by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock. Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

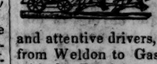
A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and n the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

LAMP OIL—Winter Strained Oil in store and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

New Stage Line
FROM WELDON TO GASTON.



THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads. By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and ar